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Borough of Mansfield



Annual Report

on the

**HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
SANITARY CONDITIONS
AND HOUSING**

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1969

by

S. M. YOUNG

**L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Edin.),
L.R.F.P. & S.(Glas.), D.P.H.**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1969)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
ALDERMAN T. S. MARTIN

Chairman
COUNCILLOR MRS. P. A. CALEY

Vice-Chairman
COUNCILLOR P. T. SMISSEN

ALDERMAN C. HARRISON, J.P.

COUNCILLORS

Mrs. A. A. CHAPMAN	K. HARDWICK
Mrs. S. FOWKES	A. B. MASKILL
Mrs. W. M. TOWNROE, J.P.	A. MILLWARD
	E. REVELL

STAFF CHANGES DURING 1969

Mr. W. R. BAYLIS

Additional Public Health Inspector. Resigned : 30.4.1969.

Mr. R. I. KEY

Pupil Public Health Inspector, was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector : 18.7.1969.

Mr. P. J. HARRIS

Was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector : 27.10.1969.

Mrs. J. BREWSTER

Clerical Asistant. Resigned : 28.11.1969.

Mrs. E. P. LEE

Clerk, was appointed Clerical Assistant : 1.12.1969.

Mr. B. Cox

Rodent Control Worker. Resigned : 25.4.1969.

Mr. R. SLACK

Was appointed Rodent Control Worker : 28.5.1969.

Public Health Staff

(as at 31st December, 1969)

Medical Officer of Health - S. M. YOUNG, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Edin.),
L.R.F.P. & S.(Glas.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer - Vacant.

Public Analyst (Food and Drugs) (Part-time) - E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector - - - H. N. EARDLEY,
Public Health Insp. Cert.
Cert. in Meat Inspection, M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector - - G. SPENCER, Public Health Insp. Cert.
Cert. in Meat Inspection.

Additional Public Health Inspectors - - - C. KNIGHT, Public Health Insp. Cert.
Cert. in Meat Inspection.

R. M. CHAPMAN, Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board,
Diploma of Royal Society of Health in Air Pollution Control.

R. I. KEY, Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Examination Board.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors - - - M. J. DICKINSON, P. J. HARRIS.

Senior Clerk - - - Mrs. D. M. RILEY.

Clerical Assistant - - - Mrs. E. P. LEE.

Clerk - - - - Vacant.

Rodent Control Worker - R. SLACK.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
 REDCLIFFE HOUSE,
 RATCLIFFE GATE,
 MANSFIELD.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1969 will take its place in history as the year in which man first reached the moon.

There is a tendency, however, for more mundane matters to pall into insignificance against such sophisticated technical brilliance.

With feet firmly on the ground the moment therefore seems appropriate to make some really down to earth comparative studies of the achievements of the Local Health Authority as viewed from the brink of the 1970's.

For such a purpose extracts from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1899 are illuminating. From 70 years back, poised on the verge of the 20th Century, the record relates the estimated population to be in the region of 18,000, compared with some 55,000 in 1969. In 70 years the population has trebled, whilst the area in acreage of the town has fallen from 7,252 to 7,009 acres.

The birth-rate for 1899 was 34 per 1,000 and the Death Rate was calculated to be 18 per thousand. In 1969 the Birth Rate was 15.9 and the Death Rate 12.3. The Birth Rate, therefore, more than halved in the period and the Death Rate has dropped by about a third.

However, when the figures are further broken down, it is with astonishment—almost disbelief—we discover that the Infant Mortality was 336 per 1,000 of total deaths—or about one third of all deaths occurred in children under one year old. In 1969, the comparative figures for Infant deaths stand at 14 out of a total of 691 deaths or 20 per 1,000 total deaths, more than a sixteen-fold improvement.

Out of the total of 369 deaths in 1899, 29 were from Measles, 27 from Tuberculosis, 5 from Typhoid, 2 from Diphtheria and 11 from Dysentery.

In 1969, there were 4 deaths from Tuberculosis and 1 death from Measles but 1969 marked the 20th consecutive year in which there were no deaths from Diphtheria in Mansfield. Whereas in 1899 no prophylactic vaccines were available against any infectious disease except Smallpox, in 1969 vaccines were available against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles and German Measles and Typhoid, Cholera and Yellow Fever, not to

mention a host of antibiotic preparations active against an impressive range of infecting organisms.

Quoting an extract from the report "it is sometimes very difficult to provide proper accommodation for severe cases of Measles in the homes of the poor, and in the present state of public opinion it would NOT be practicable to provide hospital accommodation for such great numbers, nevertheless it is very unsatisfactory that we are unable to deal more successfully with epidemics of measles of a severe type. Measles is a disease that needs grappling with.

An outbreak of it closed St. Lawrence's School from 9th March to 30th March and the Wesleyan School had 150 scholars absent with it out of 595 and it was closed for 4 weeks. Also an order was issued on 15th June to exclude families affected with measles from Pleasley Hill School for one month."

Continuing the report goes on to say :—

"From these fatal and fearful results of measles it appears to me we are justified in looking upon this disease as being dangerous and that proceedings should be taken, for any case, where the necessary evidence can be obtained, for there is no doubt a great deal of culpable want of care resulting from stupidity on the part of careless parents, who have no belief in improvement of any kind and who allow their children to expose themselves, thereby causing danger to themselves and others."

Now that we can grapple with measles with a suitable vaccine those remarks from this distance somehow seem rather quaint. What would the populace of 70 years ago not have given for our present day armoury against the child crippling and killing organisms? Recoil in horror from the Bacterial havoc of yester year, and but remember the defences are secure only if the highest levels of immunity are maintained amongst the child population.

Here at least regrettably the remarks of 70 years ago deprecating parent culpability equally apply. In as much that even today too high a proportion of parents are careless about ensuring that their children have had full courses of all the immunizing vaccines which are now available for the asking.

Continuing, the Medical Officer of Health added to his Urban Sanitary Authority :

"You require legal power to insist on improvements which are necessary. Where many people use the same closets as we see in places such as Chandlers Court and in making orders for the abolition of the filthy old privy systems, you ought to be empowered to order the water system (installed) for I have reason to believe where

water supply and proper means of purifying the sewage effluent are available the water system will be considered necessary to prevent nuisance in most towns in future. The pan system should be abolished in favour of water carriage."

Pollution it would seem was on every doorstep even then.

"Towards the end of the year," the report goes on to say, "You directed me to report upon unhealthy areas which have been very much complained of. Many of the houses are much out of repair and some are so very damp and deficient in light and air and other essentials for a healthy life, that I would advise you they are unfit for human habitation. It is not right that persons should be allowed to live in dwellings where there is no proper light and air space, and no proper place for storing food, where windows will not open and the walls are damp from lack of spouting and a proper damp proof course and where there are not good drains or closets, where the surroundings are filthy, the paving bad both inside and outside of the houses, the walls often rotten and uneven and crumbling with damp and are filthy. The roofs, floors and stairs dilapidated and unsafe. There is no question more important in the prevention of disease, drunkenness and other vices than the housing of the working classes. Bad dwellings cause a great deal of disease and a heavy expense to the community."

Now-a-days, in appropriate circumstances, up to £1,000 can be allocated for house improvements and improvement of the environment is also taken note of. To those of the populace living 70 years ago in little better than hovels, such a sum probably represented their income for 10 years and a substantial house improvement then would consist in replacing the glass in a broken window if they were lucky!

However, do not let us delude ourselves, there are areas still in this town where the houses and the neighbourhoods they occupy leave much to be desired some 70 years later. Certainly we are aware of them and steps are already being taken to deal with them actively but from across the intervening 70 years far too many houses of 1899 standard remain to haunt us. This is a spectre that must be firmly and finally exorcised.

In the 1899 report, an interesting paragraph deals with Burial Grounds. Asked to inspect ground for the extension of the cemetery, the Medical Officer of Health reported :—

"I found the piece of ground which was to be added on excavation proved to be excellent and although the practice of cremation is advocated in populous towns as almost a necessity, there appears to be no likelihood of that process being required in Mansfield."

In conclusion, the 1899 report to the then Mansfield Urban District Sanitary Authority goes on to say :—

“There is not the renown to be gained in your work that there is in the conquest of war (and by the same token presumably the conquest of space) but the wise well know that it is better to spend money in preventing sickness and misfortune and in reforming evil and that such conquests are greater in reality than those by war and it is better by far to prevent illness than cure it.”

That report in 1899 highlights some of our achievements against what prevailed then, it offers encouragement to continue and gives us many reasons for being grateful. What it emphatically does not do, even from a vantage point on the moon, is, provide us with any grounds for complacency, for there is still much to be done to improve and safeguard the health and enrich the lives of those who live in this community.

I would like to express my thanks to all the members of the Staff of the Health Department for their unstinting help during the past year and to all the Chief Officers and members of their staffs who by their co-operation and consideration helped to overcome many of the difficulties which inevitably arise in the day to day running of the Health Department.

To Councillor Mrs. Caley, Chairman of the Health Committee, I would express my gratitude for her personal interest and encouragement at all times and indeed to all Members of Mansfield Corporation for their active support and enthusiasm in all Health matters relating to the people of this town.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area (in acres)	7,009
Home population (estimated at middle of year)	56,210
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1969)	19,954
Rateable value (31st December, 1969)	£2,234,228
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£8,870

Vital Statistics

	Total	Males	Females
Deaths	691	363	328
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...
Live Births—Legitimate	824	408	416
Illegitimate	68	40	28
	892	448	444

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.9%
Legitimate 14.6%	
Illegitimate 1.3%	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	8.0%

	Total	Males	Females
Still Births	15	4	11
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			16.5%
Legitimate Rate per 1,000 legitimate live and still births	...	...	...
...	...	...	16.7%
Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births	...	...	...
...	...	...	14.5%

	Total	Males	Females
Total Live and Still Birth	907	452	455
Infant Deaths			
(deaths under 1 year)	14	8	6

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	16.0%
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	17.0%
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	0.0%
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	11.2%
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	10.1%
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	26.4%
Maternal Mortality Rate ...	0.0%

Population

The excess of births over deaths was 201 and the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General showed an increase of 360. There were 27 more deaths than in 1968.

Births

The live births at 15.9% per 1,000 population shows a decrease of 1.4 on the previous year. It is below the average for the last ten years which is 17.6 per 1,000 population and also below the 16.3 quoted for England and Wales.

The illegitimate live births per cent of total live births was higher than last year being 8.0% compared with 7.0% but it is equal to the 8.0% for England and Wales.

Birth Registration

During 1969, amongst the births registered in Mansfield, were two rather unusual ones. Unusual by the fact that the "babies" in question were 39 and 43 years old. Way back in 1926 and 1930 the births took place but were never registered and so, for the first time in their lives, these two persons legally exist!

Deaths of Infants under One Year

There were 14 infant deaths, which is 7 less than last year. None of the infants were illegitimate. The rate of 16.0 per 1,000 live births is less than the 18.0 for England and Wales. To show as a comparison :- in 1899 the Medical Officer of Health had to report 124 infant deaths in the Borough.

Registered cause of death	Number of Deaths			
(a) Under one week:				
Prematurity with Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1			
Prematurity	2			
Congenital Malformation	4			
Tentorial Tear and Prematurity	1			
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1			
		Total	9	
(b) One week and under one month:				
Congenital Malformation	1			
		Total	1	
(c) One month to one year:				
Virus Pneumonia	1			
Perforation of the Oesophagus as a result of Gastro-Enteritis	1			
Congenital Malformation	1			
Acute Tracheo Bronchitis	1			
		Total	4	

	Mansfield	England and Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	15.9	16.3
Still births per 1,000 births, live and still	16.5	13.0
Deaths of infants under one year, per 1,000 live births	16.0	18.0
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	11.2	12.0
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	10.0	10.0

Annual Rates for comparison

Birth Rate	Per 1,000 Population			
1899	34.0
1960	16.9
1961	17.4
1962	17.2
1963	18.4
1964	19.0
1965	19.2
1966	16.7
1967	17.8
1968	17.3
1969	15.9

Death Rate	Per 1,000 Population			
1899	17.6
1960	11.8
1961	11.9
1962	12.4
1963	11.9
1964	11.7
1965	10.9
1966	11.7
1967	11.1
1968	11.9
1969	12.3

The Birth-rate and Death-rate for the Borough compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole.

		Mansfield	England and Wales
Birth-rate	...	15.9	16.3
Death-rate	...	12.3	11.9

Still-births		Still-births per 1,000 total births	Still-births per 1,000 population
Year			
1960	...	24.1	0.41
1961	...	17.1	0.30
1962	...	20.2	0.35
1963	...	18.8	0.35
1964	...	17.9	0.34
1965	...	14.0	0.27
1966	...	24.3	0.41
1967	...	22.0	0.39
1968	...	12.2	0.21
1969	...	16.5	0.25
Infant Deaths		Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	
Year			
1960	...	32.5	
1961	...	15.2	
1962	...	26.0	
1963	...	20.1	
1964	...	28.8	
1965	...	11.3	
1966	...	20.6	
1967	...	14.0	
1968	...	21.7	
1969	...	16.0	
Illegitimate Children		Illegitimate Birth-rate as a percentage of total births	
Year			
1960	...	5.1	
1961	...	6.0	
1962	...	5.2	
1963	...	5.5	
1964	...	7.5	
1965	...	7.4	
1966	...	9.1	
1967	...	8.2	
1968	...	7.0	
1969	...	8.0	

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants.

General Statistics

Chief Causes of Deaths (based on the International Statistical Classification)

Malignant Neoplasm		Males	Females	1969 Total	1968 Total
Mouth	...	...	—	2	—
Oesophagus	...	...	4	1	5
Stomach	...	...	9	7	16
Intestine	...	...	6	13	19
Lung and Bronchus	...	33	7	40	31
Breast	...	...	—	12	13
Uterus	...	...	—	4	3
Prostate	...	...	10	—	10
Leukaemia	...	...	1	2	3
Others	...	...	19	13	58
		82	61	143	119

Diseases of Circulatory System

Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	1	8	9	9
Hypertensive disease	...	5	5	10
Coronary disease	...	88	64	152
Other forms of heart disease	14	17	31	30
Other circulatory disease	...	9	23	32
		117	117	234
				230

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	46	60	106	95
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Diseases of Respiratory System

Pneumonia	...	33	24	57	45
Bronchitis and Emphysema		35	9	44	36
Asthma	...	1	—	1	2
Other diseases	...	4	4	8	9
		73	37	110	92

There were 8 suicides in 1969, compared with 11 in 1968. All were females ranging from 25-74 years. Five died as a result of barbiturate poisoning and 3 as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Fatal accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents, but including accidents in the home, totalled 7 compared with 9 in 1968.

There were 4 fatal motor vehicle accidents involving Mansfield residents, compared with 10 in 1968.

National Assistance Act 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

It was necessary to apply to a Justice of the Peace for an Order under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, to remove an old lady into an Old People's Home. She was living alone in insanitary conditions and was not devoting to herself and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Kidney Machine

In April, 1969, I was approached by the Sheffield Hospital Authority regarding a tenant of a Council house. Apparently the lady was soon to commence training to treat herself with an artificial kidney machine and after the training period of 8 - 10 weeks, the machine could be installed in her own home for her to continue treatment. However, the house occupied by the family was unsuitable for conversion of a room to house the necessary equipment. The problem was alleviated when she and her family were re-housed into a dwelling where the necessary modifications were made to enable her to receive treatment from a kidney machine in her own home.

Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen

There were 100 examinations carried out by me during 1969.

New employees ...	...	...	...	...	16
Entry to Superannuation Scheme	...	...	...	...	35
Entry to Sick Pay Scheme	...	...	...	...	10
Special reports on fitness	...	...	...	...	39

Mass Radiography Unit

In November, 1969, a visit was made by the Nottingham Area No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit based in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital. 3,994 members of the public took the opportunity of having a chest x-ray. It was interesting to note that such a large number, i.e. 44%, appeared to have been x-rayed for the first time by a mass radiography unit. Staff and Workmen of Mansfield Corporation were given the opportunity to attend and I am pleased to report that many did.

Control of Infectious Diseases

DIPHTHERIA

The total number of children immunised during the year was 501.

The number of children already immunised who were given a "boosting" or reinforcing dose during the year was 715.

Thanks are given to the Head Teachers and their staffs for their invaluable assistance.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been followed during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH

Inoculation against whooping cough commenced in November 1946, and has been carried on without interruption through 1969, and during the year 487 children have been inoculated against this disease and 556 were given "booster" doses.

SMALLPOX

465 Primary Vaccinations and 177 Re-vaccinations were performed during 1969.

TETANUS

Tetanus injections commenced in 1962. 530 children were inoculated against this disease during 1969 and 761 were given "booster" doses.

POLIOMYELITIS

In all age and priority groups 557 persons received their primary vaccination and 480 persons were given "booster" doses.

TUBERCULOSIS

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children in their 14th year began in 1958, and in 1962 was extended to include Secondary School children in their first and second years. During 1969, children were tested by the Heaf Multiple Puncture method and 334 non-reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. 23 reactors were referred to Kings Mill Hospital for X-ray examination.

CONTROL OF INFESTATION

(1) Scabies

This condition is practically non-existent in the town.

(2) Vermin

Health Visitors and School Nurses keep a careful watch on children and where premises are affected fumigation is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 154 compared with 394 in 1968.

Measles. 139 notifications were received during the year compared with 353 in 1968. There was one death.

Year	...	...	...	...	...
1960	...	...	...	...	207
1961	...	...	...	...	741
1962	...	...	...	...	20
1963	...	...	...	...	514
1964	...	...	...	...	118
1965	...	...	...	...	668
1966	...	...	...	...	339
1967	...	...	...	...	295
1968	...	...	...	...	353
1969	...	...	...	...	139

Scarlet Fever. 1 case of this disease was notified. No death was recorded.

1960	...	...	...	...	49
1961	...	...	...	...	19
1962	...	...	...	...	6
1963	...	...	...	...	12
1964	...	...	...	...	3
1965	...	...	...	...	24
1966	...	...	...	...	12
1967	...	...	...	...	19
1968	...	...	...	...	4
1969	...	...	...	...	1

Whooping Cough. 2 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 2 notifications in 1968.

Diphtheria. For the twentieth successive year no case of this disease occurred in the Borough.

Infective Jaundice. There were six cases notified.

Food Poisoning. No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis (Infantile Paralysis). No case of this disease was notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the deaths and the number of new cases notified during the past ten years.

Year	DEATHS		NEW CASES	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1899	21	6	—	—
1959	—	—	28	3
1960	1	—	27	3
1961	5	—	18	4
1962	4	1	17	5
1963	3	—	13	4
1964	1	2	13	—
1965	1	1	10	1
1966	1	—	7	2
1967	4	—	4	5
1968	1	—	14	4
1969	3	1	4	—

Deaths from Certain Infections

Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

General Provision of Health Services in Mansfield

The following are the main services provided for the Borough.

(1) Ambulance Facilities

A free ambulance service is provided dealing with infectious and non-infectious cases. This is under the care of the Notts. County Council.

(2) Professional Nursing in the Home

Generally this is carried out by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(3) Child Life Protection

This is under the supervision of the Notts. County Council.

(4) Orthopaedic Treatment

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is now administered by the Notts. County Council.

(5) Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(6) Institutional Midwifery

Midwifery cases are admitted to the Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham; Kilton Hospital, Worksop; and King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

(7) Care of Premature Babies

Notts. County Council undertake the care of Premature babies.

(8) Care of Illegitimate Children

Administered by the Notts. County Council.

(9) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

Child Welfare clinics are held at the Health Centre, St. John Street and Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road County Health Clinics and Pleasley Hill School and Public Health Department, Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate. A doctor is in attendance at each clinic.

These clinics are under the control of the Notts. County Council. For information telephone 22541.

(10) Cervical Cytology Clinic

A Cervical Cytology clinic for women of 25 years of age and upwards is held at 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. each alternate Friday at The Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield. (Tel. 22541).

(11) Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

A session for immunisation is held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield, on the first and third Wednesday mornings in each month. Facilities for immunisation are also provided at the other County Health Clinics. For information telephone Mansfield 22541.

(12) Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Disease treatment clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield and District General Hospital. Medical Officers sessions are as follows :

Males.	Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 12 noon. 3.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.
Females.	Monday Wednesday	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. 4.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.

This service is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(13) Tuberculosis

This is under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and the Chest Clinic is held at the King's Hill Hospital. Clinics are held as follows.

Women and Children.	Monday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Men.	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Tuberculosis—continued

Special Clinics for employed persons (men and women) :

Thursday evenings, 5.30 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

B.C.G. Clinic and Contact Cases :

Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

(14) Chest Radiography Unit

The Unit, at Postern Street, Nottingham, is available to the public. Sessions as follows :

Males. Tuesday 2.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Females. Thursday 2.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

(15) Day Nurseries

One Day Nursery, maintained by the Notts County Council at Bull Farm, has accommodation for 40 children.

(16) School Clinics

Consultation clinics, dental clinics, eye clinics and Physiotherapy are held at the Health Centre, St. John Street, Mansfield. Consultation clinics are also held at Pleasley Schools, Hermitage Avenue and Abbott Road. For further details reference should be made to the reports of the County School Medical Officer.

(17) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers

An annual subscription is made to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases.

(18) Mansfield and District General Hospital

This hospital is under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee and has a total of 168 beds allocated as follows :

General Surgical	...	...	...	...	61
General Medical	...	...	...	...	50
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	12
Traumatic and Orthopaedic					45

A Private Patients Unit is attached to the Hospital. This Unit contains 18 beds for medical or surgical cases.

(19) Victoria Hospital

Under the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee, this hospital has 151 beds for geriatric cases, and 117 for mental sub-normality cases.

(20) Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital

This is a hospital of 299 beds, under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee.

(21) Ransom Hospital

This hospital undertakes the treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There is accommodation for 203 patients.

(22) Forest Hospital

With accommodation for 87 patients, this hospital is also under the control of the Mansfield Hospital Management Committee. There are 17 beds for dermatology and 70 beds for geriatric cases. Infectious disease cases are now admitted to Heathfield Hospital, Nottingham.

(23) Crow Hill Rehabilitation Centre

Provides out-patient facilities for rehabilitation including Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department.

(24) Registrar of Births and Deaths

Notts. County Council Offices, St. John Street, Mansfield.
Telephone Mansfield 22551.

Water Supplies in 1969

On 1st October, 1963, the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board came into being and the Borough of Mansfield ceased to manage its own water undertaking. Fuller information regarding the water supply of the Borough is available in the report of the Engineer and Manager to the Water Board. The following summary is insterted here to comply with Circular 170/147 of the Ministry of Health.

- (1) The water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep wells — Rainworth (depth 110 ft., boreholes 270 ft. below ground level) and Clipstone (depth 110 ft., boreholes 200 ft. below ground level).
- (2) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quality.
- (3) The water supply of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.
- (4) Results of of bacteriological examination. Twelve samples of water after chlorination were taken and were satisfactory.
- (5) Result of chemical analysis. Twelve samples were taken and were satisfactory. The water is not liable to have plumbosolvent action.

Housing Acts 1957-1969

(1) Clearance Areas

During the year the Town Council made the following Compulsory Purchase Order, which included 13 houses and 1 house and shop occupied by 43 persons.

Area No. 124 Victoria Terrace.

Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969.

(2) Individual Unfit Houses

No representations were made during the year.

(3) Local Authority owned houses Certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

Two.

(4) Demolition of Houses

During the year 19 houses were demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure.

(5) Houses closed

Nil.

(6) Number of new houses erected during the year

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	116
(b) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	332

Factories Act 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities....	25	5	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	288	170	13	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	10	6	1	—
TOTAL	323	181	16	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Reme-died	Referred To H.M. In-spector	By H.M. In-spector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	12	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	16	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133.			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	27	—	—	—	—	—

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 25th Annual Report of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1969. Since I submitted my first report to you in 1945 fundamental changes have taken place in the work of the Department and many new additional duties have been delegated to the Public Health Staff.

In addition to the general sanitary inspection of the town, the Department is now responsible for food inspection (including meat inspection), food and drug sampling, food hygiene in all its aspects, atmospheric pollution and smoke control areas, rodent control, noise abatement, housing repairs, slum clearance, housing improvement by grant aid, and the health and welfare of shop and office workers. As usual the report contains tables showing the inspections made and the visits carried out and these indicate the day to day work of the Department.

Food Inspection

The most important part of this work is the inspection of the animals slaughtered for food at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the town. The number of animals requiring inspection increases yearly, and the work occupies the exclusive services of one public health inspector. In the past 10 years the number of animals dealt with has increased by over 20,000 from 26,530 in 1959 to 46,779 in 1969. Over 17 tons of meat including 37 whole carcases were rejected as unfit for food. The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 require local authorities to stamp all carcases passed as fit for food and allow the authority to make a charge for meat inspection services. During 1969 the revenue from this service was £1,873 and I feel that as this work increases, together with the other duties of the Department, the Council should consider the need to appoint a full-time officer exclusively for meat inspection duties.

Food and Drug Sampling

123 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year and adverse reports were received in respect

of six of these, details of which are given later on in the report. The extent of adulteration in food has been significantly reduced over the years and the more crude forms of adulteration previously practised, such as the addition of water to, or the subtraction of cream from, milk is now almost unheard of, although precautions to check this are still maintained.

Legal action was necessary only with regard to one sample of zinc and castor oil cream which was seriously deficient in zinc oxide; the firm responsible pleaded guilty and were subsequently fined. In the remaining five instances the offences were dealt with informally. Where contraventions occur involving the false or misleading labelling or description of articles of food which are prepared or manufactured outside the Borough, it is the usual practice to refer the facts to the local authority where production takes place so that the matter can be dealt with at source.

Food Hygiene

During the year 2,004 visits were made to food premises in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations and associated legislation. All premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, including market stalls and mobile shops, receive regular inspections to ensure the maintenance of hygienic conditions.

The use of refrigerated units and refrigerated display cabinets is making an important contribution to improved food standards but this type of equipment needs to be used with experience and understanding, otherwise the users may be lulled into a false sense of security. Refrigeration and cold storage are merely complimentary to good food hygiene practice and should be used accordingly.

Shopkeepers have been advised during the year against the use of a single slicing machine for both cooked and uncooked meats (bacon, raw ham, etc.) because this is a practice which can lead to the contamination of cooked meats by harmful bacteria. The most satisfactory answer to the problem is the provision of separate slicing machines for both cooked and uncooked meats. If this is not possible then the machine should always be cleaned and sterilised before being used for cutting cooked meats.

Education and helpful advice are included in the Department's efforts to ensure that the best possible conditions are present in food premises and the Public Health Inspectors are pleased to give talks on any aspect of their work to interested parties. Talks are regularly given to new entrants into the employ of the Mansfield and Worksop Co-operative Society Limited, and also to student nurses. Occasional talks are given to other organisations upon request.

Air Pollution

The satisfactory implementation of the Clean Air Act 1956, which provided for the gradual spread of smoke control areas over the whole country, was once again bedevilled in the winter of 1969-1970 by the shortage of solid smokeless fuels. In Mansfield itself, any shortage experienced by the public was slight and was undoubtedly due to difficulties of distribution caused by the influenza epidemic.

Unfortunately in some neighbouring authorities it was considered necessary to suspend smoke control orders already in operation due to the lack of suitable fuels brought about by the closing of gas coking plants by the Gas Industry following the discovery of North Sea Gas. As a result of this predictable shortage, people who are building new houses or are converting existing appliances will have to consider most seriously the advisability of using solid smokeless fuel, with the subsequent anxieties of winter shortage and erratic deliveries. Modern homes are ill equipped to store bulky fuels and many householders find it inconvenient to stock sufficient quantities to tide them over the difficult periods, with the result that the change to 'on tap' fuels will be accelerated.

Despite this somewhat gloomy picture and the set-backs to the clean air programme, some progress was made in Mansfield and the No. 5 Smoke Control Order which was originally intended to commence in November 1969 but was delayed by a temporary hold up in appliances, came into operation on the 1st June 1970 and at the time of the writing of this report (August 1970) is working smoothly.

During the year, complaints, including a petition, were received from people living near to an iron foundry in the town. The complaints covered a wide field including the effluent from the chimney, noise from an extractor fan and noise due to night shift working. The investigations into these complaints and the interviews and consultations with the firm concerned, who met the Health Committee to discuss the problem, involved a considerable amount of the time of your officers. Good co-operation was received from the occupiers of the foundry involved and conditions in the area are better. The discharge from the foundry's cupola chimney has greatly improved and the noise has been reduced to an acceptable level. The Corporation is still in communication with the firm and it is hoped that further improvements will be effected in the future.

Housing

The improvement of substandard houses by the provision of bathroom facilities and inside sanitation proceeded smoothly during

the year and a further 131 houses were improved by the standard grant method, bringing the total houses improved to 1,409. Unlike most of the modern legislation administered by the Department, the procedure to be followed by this type of improvement is relatively simple and straightforward and the results immediate and rewarding—otherwise substantial houses are speedily provided with a modern bathroom and internal water-closet, with the owner being responsible for only one-half of the actual cost.

The Housing Act 1969 which came into operation towards the end of the year, increased the amount of grant available for housing improvements and, as considerable publicity has been given to this, it is hoped that more applicants will take advantage of the very generous financial assistance available.

It is intended next year to make a survey of the houses in the Town to discover the number still lacking any or all of the standard amenities and this should enable the Council to estimate the extent of the task of bringing all houses up to a reasonable standard. At first such an aim would appear to be a modest one, but an increasingly elderly population, particularly in rented property, is understandably reluctant to undergo the inconvenience caused by alterations, particularly when this is followed by the inevitable increase in rent.

On the subject of rent, one aspect of the Housing Act 1969 which has not received publicity is that part which introduces a system of governing the rents of privately owned dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard. Under this procedure Controlled Tenancies can be converted into Regulated Tenancies and the rent fixed by the Rent Officer in accordance with the Rent Act 1968. Before a tenancy can be removed from Control to Regulation, the Landlord must obtain from the Local Authority a certificate stating that the house is in good condition and has, or after improvement will have, all the standard amenities. The increase in rent which will occur when this legislation is put in operation by the landlords can be considerable and will be phased over a period of up to 5 years.

Alongside the efforts to improve houses runs the need to eliminate those houses which are so unfit as to be incapable of repair at reasonable cost. At the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council prepared a list of such houses to be dealt with in a four-year programme to be completed in 1974.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

On the 31st December 1969 there were 689 premises registered under the Act and during the year some 710 inspections were carried out, resulting in the issue of 112 notifications of contraventions. Most

of these contraventions were of a relatively minor nature and were quickly remedied and it was not considered necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

It is evident that almost all employers are ready to accept the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Act and are willing to co-operate with the Local Authority in this respect.

For some years liaison has been established with the Borough Surveyors' Department and all plans submitted for approval under Building Regulations are seen by a Public Health Inspector. This procedure ensures that prospective occupiers of new premises or of premises undergoing substantial alterations are informed of any requirements of the Act which appear to have been omitted and foreseeable contraventions are thus avoided.

Comments on some aspects of the Act are as follows :

Cleanliness

24 notifications were issued for lack of cleanliness and these were mainly in connection with the condition of walls and ceilings and it is evident that it is necessary to use common sense and restraint in the enforcement of this particular section of the Act. The use of central heating as a means of providing a satisfactory temperature is now widespread and it is well known how rapidly decorations can deteriorate under such circumstances. Perhaps a statutory requirement for periodic washing down or redecorating of the premises is the answer in this case.

Temperature

Requirements regarding the provision of a satisfactory temperature in offices and shops is not always fully observed and during cold spells routine inspections are increased. Experience has shown that although some premises have adequate facilities to cope with normal winter conditions, they are not equipped to deal with the very low temperatures experienced at some time during almost every winter. The remedy in these cases is for the occupier of the premises to provide additional heating capable of supplying the extra warmth over and above what he considers his normal requirement.

Ventilation

12 notifications were issued regarding the absence of satisfactory ventilation and this problem is usually due to windows, particularly in shops, being firmly fastened for security reasons. The installation of some form of mechanical ventilation is the only remedy to this sort of problem.

Floors, Passages and Stairs

Inspections still reveal a tendency for passages and stairs to be obstructed by being used for the storage of stock. Although in some instances this has been found to be due to a lack of satisfactory storage space, it has been frequently observed in premises where adequate store rooms are available and the practice may be due to the unwillingness of employees to carry goods to an upstairs room.

Accidents

During the year 33 accidents, all non-fatal were notified. All accidents are investigated, even if from the notification it is evident that the cause is not due to a contravention or to negligence on the part of the employer. It is felt that, as it is possible there are still accidents which are not being reported, a prompt and understanding investigation will give an employer confidence that the real reason for requiring notification is not to assess blame but to establish the cause of the accident so as to prevent a repetition.

It is again pleasing to pay tribute to the continued support of my Deputy, Mr. Spencer, and all members of the Staff, to make the year a successful one.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EARDLEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Administration

Summary of the Work Done during the year 1969

Details of Notices served and complied with

					Served	Complied with
Public Health Act Notices	...	...	...	...	440	472
Housing Act Notices	...	...	...	...	3	3
Defective Houses	...	...	...	...	384	410
Roofs	...	...	...	...	92	96
Walls	...	...	...	...	131	148
Floors	...	...	...	...	21	22
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	30	39
Windows	...	...	...	...	51	55
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	19	20
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	3	5
Water supply	...	...	...	...	9	8
Rainwater Pipes	...	...	...	...	89	101
Paving	...	...	...	...	19	28
W.C's repaired	...	...	...	...	38	42
W.C's additional	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	69	72
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	39	43
Other	...	...	...	...	26	27
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	6	4
Houses, disinfection of	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	...	2	2
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	11	14
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	40	41
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	6	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	3	3
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	—	—
Food and Drugs Act Notices	...	...	...	...	95	93
Factory Act Notices	...	...	...	...	15	13
Dairies	...	...	...	...	1	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Notices					112	78

Summary of Notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of informal notices served	443
Number of informal notices complied with	475
Number of Statutory Notices served	34
Number of Statutory Notices complied with :	
(a) By Owners	30
(b) By Corporation in default of owners ...	6

Analysis of Statutory Notices served and complied with

	Served	Complied with	
		By Owners	By Corporation in default
Public Health Act, 1936 :—			
Section 24 (Drains)	4	1	3
Section 39 (Eaves, Gutters)	3	2	—
Section 44 (W.C. additional)	1	1	—
Section 45 (W.C. repair of)	1	2	—
Section 56 (Paving)	2	1	1
Section 75 (Dustbins)	3	3	1
Section 79 (Noxious matter)	2	2	—
Section 93 (Repairs)	8	10	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 :—			
Section 30 (Smoke offence)	9	8	—
Notts. C.C. Act, 1951 :—			
Section 102	1	—	1
 Totals	34	30	6

Public Health Inspector's Visits during the Year :

General Sanitation							No. of Visits
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offices and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	891
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	340

Housing

Under Public Health Acts :

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	440
Re-visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	1525

Under Housing Acts :

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	490
Miscellaneous housing visits (including re-visits)	...	...	...	391
Number of visits to houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	52

Overcrowding :

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	1
Re-visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	2

Atmospheric Pollution

Routine inspections of boiler houses	...	...	...	45
Smoke observations and advisory visits	...	...	...	293
Smoke Control Area survey visits	...	...	...	2756
Smoke Control Area re-visits	...	...	...	270

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in case of infectious disease	...	...	5
Re-visits	...	...	-

Meat and Food Inspections

Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1759
Visits to Markets	...	...	...	174
Visits to Other Premises	...	...	...	195

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in the following instances.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

- (1) A large grocery firm was summoned for selling half a pound of butter which was in a mouldy condition. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £20 plus £5 5s. 0d. costs.
- (2) A pharmaceutical company was summoned for selling Zinc and Castor Oil Cream which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser in that it was deficient in Zinc Oxide to the amount of 88 per cent of the stated amount. The firm admitted to the charge and was fined £20 plus £5 5s. 0d. costs.
- (3) A local grocer was summoned for selling a carton of confectionery rolls which were in a mouldy condition. The charge was admitted and a fine of £5 plus £5 costs was imposed.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

- (4) The Management of a local dairy was summoned on two separate occasions under the above Regulations for failing to ensure the cleanliness of a milk bottle. The defendants pleaded guilty to each charge and fines totalling £40 plus £12 12s. 0. costs were imposed.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

- (5) An ice-cream vendor was summoned in relation to a mobile ice-cream vehicle. The firm admitted to six charges of failing to comply with the above Regulations and was fined £24 plus £8 costs.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section II

Borough of Mansfield No. 2 Smoke Control Order 1961

(6) A householder was summoned for burning coal in contravention of the above Act and Order. A fine of £5 5s. 0d. plus £2 2s. 0d. costs was imposed.

Borough of Mansfield No. 3 Smoke Control Order 1962

(7) A householder was summoned for burning coal in contravention of the above Act and Order. A fine of £2 was imposed.

Civic Amenities Act 1967

(8) Two persons were summoned for depositing rubbish on vacant land owned by the Town Council. The charges were admitted and each defendant was fined £2.

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959

HOUSING ACTS 1957 - 1969

Improvement of Houses by Standard Grants

During the year 121 applications were received for standard grants towards to cost of providing the five basic housing improvements — a bath or shower, a wash hand-basin, a water-closet, a hot-water system and a food store. Particulars relating to these applications are as follows.

Number of houses in respect of which applications for grants were received	...	...	...	121
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	107
Number of applications withdrawn	...	...	...	5
Number of applications not eligible	...	...	...	4
Number of houses improved by the provision of the standard amenities	...	...	...	133
Average grant per house	...	...	...	£112/8/6d.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwelling outside an Improvement Area

During the year 21 representations were received from tenants requiring the Town Council to secure the improvement of their dwellings to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964. Particulars relating to these representations are as follows.

Representations received	...	...	...	21
Representations not proceeded with	...	...	...	—
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	15
Immediate Improvement Notices served	...	...	...	15
Standard Grant Applications received as a result of representations made by tenants	...	...	...	14
Houses improved to the full standard of the Housing Act 1964	...	...	...	44
Number of notifications, under Section 59 of the Act, received requiring the Town Council to purchase the property	...	...	...	—

Inspection and Supervision of Food

1. MEAT INSPECTION

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough :

Cows	...	...	...	...	...	11
Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	1814
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	3262
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	41691
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						46,779
						<hr/>

The following statement gives details of the meat and other food surrendered during the year. All condemned meat is stained before processing into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Carcasses Condemned			Weight		
Number	Disease		T.	C.	lbs.
9 Pigs	Bruising (extensive and severe)	...	9	78	
8 Pigs	Pyaemia	...	7	84	
5 Pigs	Fever	...	4	3	
3 Pigs	Septicaemia	...	4	3	
3 Pigs	Peritonitis (acute diffuse septic)	...	2	27	
3 Pigs	Pleurisy (acute diffuse septic)	...	3	58	
2 Pigs	Emaciation (Pathological)	...	1	26	
1 Pig	Acute Swine Erysipelas	...	1	18	
1 Pig	Jaundice	...	1	8	
1 Pig	Malignant Tumours	...			100
1 Sheep	Moribund	...			61
					<hr/>
			1	16	18
					<hr/>

Parts of Carcasses and Edible Organs Condemned

Disease			Weight
			T. C. lbs.
Pork—Bruising, injury and abscesses	...	...	1 5 24
Beef—Bruising and abscesses	...	...	1 5
203 Pigs' Heads—Tuberculosis or abscesses	...	...	1 8 69
18 Beasts' Heads—Actinomycosis, etc.	...	...	4 92
Edible Offals—Various Diseases	...	...	12 9 101
			<hr/>
			15 9 67
			<hr/>

2. OTHER FOODS

Article			Weight
			T. C. lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	5 90
Canned meats	...	...	6 12
Other canned foods	...	...	18 42
Fish (fresh)	...	...	6 31
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	2 25
Other foods	...	...	10 36
			<hr/>
			2 9 12
			<hr/>

3. TABLE OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	1814	11	1	3262	41691	—
Number inspected	1814	11	1	3262	41691	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	36	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	636	4	—	361	8266	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	35.06	36.37	—	11.07	19.92	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	123	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.29	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 123 samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The following table shows the nature of the samples and the results of the Public Analyst's examinations.

Details of samples taken during the year :

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	35	—	35	—	—	—
Double Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fresh Churn Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	2	—	2	—	—	—
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cultured Buttermilk	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	2	2	—	—	—
Buttered Cobs	1	1	2	1	1	2
Chocolate Sponge Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bramble Seedless Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fruited Malt Cake ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit (Dried) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Chocolate Cake Covering ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Groundnut Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly Babies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar Coated Chocolate Buttons ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Gums	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crystal Dip Sweets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rainbow Drop Sweets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Lollies	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lucky Bags	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wine Gums	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	13	—	13	1	—	1
Beef Sausage	3	—	3	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—
Minced Beef	2	—	2	—	—	—
Minced Beef, Onion & Gravy ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Steak & Onion Pies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Steak Pies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cornish Pasties	2	—	2	—	—	—
Beef Steak Pie & Kidney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat & Potato Pie	—	1	1	—	1	1
Mild Curry Sauce Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 — continued

ARTICLE	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Tomato Chutney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar with Caramel ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Red Cabbage ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horse Radish & Beetroot Sauce ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stuffed Pork Roll	1	—	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tongue Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pease Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peeled Plum Tomatoes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Limeade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Shandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dry Ginger Ale	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jaffa Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Dandelion & Burdock ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sparkling Mandocola	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crystavite Drink	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pure Apple Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
British Sherry (Dry)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—
White Petroleum Jelly B.P. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spirit of Sol. Volatile ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Oxide B.P. & Castor Oil B.P. with Lanolin B.P. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Violet Baby Cough Linctus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream ...	1	1	2	—	2	2
	68	55	123	2	6	8

**ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES ADVERSELY REPORTED
UPON BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

Sample No.	Article	Unsatisfactory or sub-standard nature of sample	Action Taken
23 26	Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	Sample No. 23 (informal) was deficient in zinc oxide to the extent of 82 per cent. Sample No. 26 (formal) was deficient in zinc oxide to the extent of 88 per cent.	Legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers who pleaded guilty and were fined £20-0-0d. plus £5-5-0 costs.
42 52	Buttered Cobs	These cobs had been spread with a fatty substance which was not butter (i.e. margarine).	A warning letter was sent to the vendor.
43	Meat and Potato Pie	This article contained only 10.5 per cent of meat and was wrongly described.	The vendor, who was warned, undertook to label the product as " Potato and Meat Pie."
89	Lemon Curd	This article was not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The Producer was notified of the Public Analyst's observations and an undertaking was given to label this product correctly.
107	" Crysta-vite " Drink	This article was not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	The Public Analyst's observation was referred to the appropriate Authority in whose area the firm packing this article is situated.
119	Pork Sausages	These pork sausages contained only 55.0 per cent of meat. In Public Analyst's opinion a product designated Pork Sausage should contain not less than 65 per cent meat.	A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer.

5. MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of Dairies on Register	...	...	...	3
Number of Distributors of Milk on Register	...	...	...	3
Number of Inspections during the year	...	...	...	22

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

(a) Number of Licences issued

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	...	2
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) "Pasteurised" Licences	...	...	...	89
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) "Sterilised" Licences	...	...	...	79
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) "Ultra-heat treated" Licences	...	...	...	2

(b) Samples of Milk submitted to Prescribed Tests

During the year 313 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham. Full details of the results of the examinations of these samples appear in the following table.

Designation	No. of samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	233	233	—	231	2	—	—
Sterilised	80	—	—	—	—	80	—

6.—FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

TYPE	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted with Reg. 19	Total No.		No. of premises	No. of Inspections
				Reg. 19	Reg. 19		
Bakehouses	9	9	9	28	28
Butchers' Shops	50	50	50	173	173
Butchers' Preparation Rooms	35	35	35	37	37
Cafes and Restaurants	35	35	35	112	112
Confettioners	65	65	65	75	75
Fried Fish Shops	30	30	30	61	61
Grocers	204	204	204	355	355
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	26	26	26	29	29
Hotel Kitchens	10	10	10	16	16
Hawkers' Premises	18	18	18	10	10
Licensed Clubs	28	28	28	38	38
L. A. Homes—Kitchens	6	6	6	6	6
Off-Licensed Premises	20	20	20	23	23
Public Houses	63	63	63	81	81
School Kitchens	29	29	29	44	44
Staff Canteens	39	39	39	70	70
Wet Fish and Poultry	5	5	5	20	20
Miscellaneous Food Premises	18	18	18	40	40

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N.B.—Regulation 16 requires the provision of hand-washing facilities with hot and cold water.

Regulation 19 applies to premises where separate washing facilities are required for washing food or equipment.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are six premises in the Borough registered under Section 2 of this Act.

During the year eight samples of upholstery filling materials were taken and submitted for examination and seven of these were certified to conform to the requirements of the Act. One sample of new cotton felt was reported to have a trash content in excess of the permitted maximum. The matter was taken up with the manufacturer who undertook to take all possible precautions to prevent a recurrence.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives particulars of all premises treated for the extermination of rats and mice.

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling- Houses	(3) Business Premises	(4) Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	25	260	175	460	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	20	213	89	322	2
(b) Mice	5	47	86	138	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.....	4	21	17	42	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by					
(a) Rats	4	20	7	31	—
(b) Mice	—	1	10	11	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	116	694	695	1505	6
Number of infested properties	29	281	192	502	2

Sherwood Printers (Mansfield) Limited

— 1/05/1742 —